

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 11.—Silver, 49 3/8c; Lead, \$6.50; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, electrolytic, \$20.12 1/2@20.25.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1915.

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RUSSIANS DELIVER HARD RETURN BLOW TO THE AUSTRO-GERMANS

Great Masses of Troops Which Forced Passage of the Dneister River Are Flung Back With Heavy Losses in Both Men and Material—Lemberg Thought to Be Safe for the Present—Russians Attain Quick Results When Reinforcements Arrive.

FAITH RENEWED IN RECUPERATIVE POWERS

Italians Advancing Toward Trieste—Austrians Claim Victory in First Big Battle With Romans—Italy Reports Fight in Gorizia, Enemy Losing From 8,000 to 10,500 Men—French and Germans in West Keeping Up Siege Warfare.

Berlin, June 11, 3:30 p. m.—A dispatch received here today by wireless from Constantinople reports that the fighting at Avia Burnu on the Gallipoli peninsula during the night of June 5-6, cost the French and British forces more than 2,000 men killed. The losses of the Franco-British expedition all last week, the message adds, were enormous.

Nish, Serbia, June 11, via London, 3:47 p. m.—Serbian troops have occupied strategic points in Albania. They entered the Albanian town of Elbassan at the request of the people, according to Serbian government officials, who say the Albanians fear the Austrians and the Turks.

A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph company says the Serbians have occupied Tirana, a town of Albania 12 miles southwest of Croia, and are now marching on the Albanian seaport of Durazzo. Albanian insurgents, the dispatch says, have proclaimed a republic.

Udine, Italy, June 11, via Geneva and Paris, 3:10 p. m.—Italian forces today are advancing through Predil pass on the junction of the Laibach railway at Tarvis, which lies about six miles on the Austrian side of the Italian border.

Trains of Italian wounded soldiers are arriving at Udine.

London, June 11, 3:25 p. m.—Serbian troops are reported to have occupied the Albanian town of Elbassan, 64 miles southeast of Scutari, and are said to be marching in the direction of the Adriatic coast. This information was contained in a private message received at Berlin today from Athens and telegraphed to London by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph company.

Paris, June 11, 2:28 p. m.—The French war office issued the following statement this afternoon on the progress of hostilities:

"There is nothing of importance to add to the announcement given out last night with the exception of further successes in the 'labyrinth' where we have continued to force the enemy back and some progress to the east of the 'labyrinth' where we occupied several German side trenches not far from the highway from Arras to Lille.

"In the region of Hebuterne we have extended our advance made to the north and to the south of the battle front on June 7. The occupation of several trenches at this point gave us 100 prisoners and several machine guns."

Fighting in Dardanelles.

Paris, June 11, 2:30 p. m.—An official announcement concerning the Dardanelles given out in Paris this afternoon reads as follows:

"In the Dardanelles we have consolidated the results obtained by us in the fighting of June 4.

"At the right end of the ravine of Kereve Dere we were successful with minor engagements in making further progress.

"Prisoners who fell into our hands confirmed previous reports that the losses of the enemy have been considerable."

An official dispatch from Geneva states that the Teutonic forces were driven back at two points on the Dneister.

Big Italian Battle.

The first large battle of the Italian campaign is now under way, having been brought on by the attempt of the Italians to force the Isonzo river, running north from the Gulf of Trieste. Dispatches from Cologne and Geneva mention heavy fighting, particularly near Gorizia on the east side of the river, 22 miles northwest of the city of Trieste. The Cologne report states that the Italians were repulsed at this point as well as near Gradisca and Montebelluna. Capture of Montebelluna by the Italians was announced officially from Rome yesterday. According to the Geneva advices the battle has not been decided.

"Austrian losses in the Gorizia fight were placed at from 8,000 to 10,500."

Protest to Turkey.

London, June 11, 7:12 a. m.—The Bulgarian government, says a Bucharest dispatch to the Times, has sent a strongly worded protest to Turkey because of the continued indifference of that country regarding traffic on the Dedegatch railway and the detention of passengers and freight.

Geneva, via Paris, June 11, 4:35 a. m.—A Laibach dispatch to the Tribune says:

"The Italians began their march against Gorizia on the morning of June 8. When the first detachments were near the city, Austrian artillery opened fire and heavy masses of infantry which were thrown forward, forced the Italians to fall back several times.

"Italian artillery posted east of the city opened a great gun in the Austrian ranks, but up to the morning of

ness and acts through the ultimatum; persuasion employs argument, courts investigation and depends upon negotiation. Force represents the old system—the system that must pass away; persuasion represents the new system—the system that has been growing, all too slowly, it is true, but growing for nineteen hundred years. In the old system war was the chief cornerstone—war which at its best is little better than war at its worst; the new system contemplates a universal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of example.

If I correctly interpret the note to Germany, it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to the rules of the new, and I cheerfully admit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every page of human history. Austria furnishes the most recent precedent; it was Austria's firmness that dictated the ultimatum against Serbia which set the world at war.

Every ruler now participating in this unparalleled conflict has proclaimed his desire for peace and denied responsibility for the war, and it is only charitable that we should credit all of them with good faith. They desired peace, but they sought it according to the rules of the old system. They believed that firmness would give the best assurance of the maintenance of peace and, faithfully following precedent, they went so near the fire that they were, one after another, sucked into the contest.

Never before have the frightful follies of this fatal system been so clearly revealed as now. The most civilized and enlightened—are, the most Christian, of the nations of Europe are grappling with each other as if in a death struggle.

They are sacrificing the best and bravest of their sons on the battlefields; they are converting their gardens into cemeteries and their homes into houses of mourning; they are taxing the wealth of today and laying a burden of debt on the toll of the future; they have filled the air with thunderbolts more deadly than those of Jove and they have multiplied the perils of the deep. Adding fresh fuel to the flame of hate, they have daily devised new horrors, until one side is endeavoring to drown non-combatant men, women and children at sea, while the other side seeks to starve non-combatant men, women and children on land. And they are so absorbed in alternate retaliations and competitive cruelties that they seem, for the time being, blind to the rights of neutrals and deaf to the appeals of humanity. A tree is known by its fruit. The war in Europe is the ripened fruit of the old system.

What Firmness Has Done.

This is the first time, supported by force, has done in the old world; shall we invite it to cross the Atlantic? Already the jingoes of our own country have caught the rabies from the dogs of war; shall the opponents of organized slaughter be silent while the disease spreads?

As a humble follower of the Prince of Peace, as a devoted believer in the prophecy, "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword," I beg to be counted among those who earnestly urge the acceptance of a course in this matter which will leave no doubt of our government's willingness to continue negotiations with Germany until an amicable understanding is reached, or at least until the stress of war is over, when we can appeal from Philip drunk with vengeance to Philip sobered by the memories of an historic friendship and by a recollection of the innumerable ties of kinship that bind the fatherland to the United States.

Some nation must lead the world out of the black night of war into the light of that day when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares." Why not make that honor ours? Some day—why not now?—the nations will learn that enduring peace cannot be built upon fear—that good will does not grow upon the stalk of violence. Some day the nations will place their trust in love, the weapon for which there is no shield; in love, that suffereth long and is kind; in love, that is not easily provoked; that beareth all things, endureth all things; in love, which is poured out as water, abideth when all else fails.

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

Wears Khaki Suit.

When Mr. Bryan met newspaper men at his home to give out his statement, he was clad in a military-looking khaki riding suit, having just returned from a horseback ride in the country.

"I rode out in the woods today," he said, "and chopped down a tree. Chopping is my chief exercise lately."

Asked how big the tree was, he said it was eighteen inches thick and that he thought wood chopping the finest exercise in the world.

Italians Find German Guns

Unload Interned Ship at Naples and Find Field Guns, Machine Guns and Aeroplanes.

Naples, June 11, 2:15 p. m., via Paris, 4:35 p. m.—The German steamer Bayern, which has been interned in this port since last August, was today unloaded by the Italian authorities. Hidden under ostensible goods of no particular importance were field guns, machine guns and several aeroplanes. As none of this war material was mentioned in the ship's papers, the customs authorities seized it all.

The Bayern sailed from Hamburg several days before the opening of hostilities between Austria and Serbia. She put into Naples for safety. The German government tried repeatedly to obtain possession of her cargo, but failed.

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE DNEISTER

Russian Forces Bombard the Austrian Positions From Stanislaw to Bortnik.

ENEMY FALLS BACK

Column Marching on Kolome Stopped—Furious Action and Both Sides Heavy Losses.

Geneva, June 11, via Paris, 5:20 a. m.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, purports to give details of Russian successes in the Galicia campaign. The dispatch says:

"The Russians bombarded the Austrian positions from Stanislaw to Bortnik on the left bank of the Dneister. They have driven the Austrians across the river, making a large number of prisoners. The Austrians also have been obliged to fall back across the Dneister at Bukasowice. The Russians stopped the advance of an Austrian column marching on Kolome. The action was fierce and the losses heavy on both sides."

AMERICAN NOTE REACHES BERLIN

Newspapers Give Great Prominence to Text But Make No Editorial Comment.

SIGNIFICANT HEADLINES

Grave Warning to Germany Is Tone of Various Captions in Leading Dailies.

Berlin, June 11, via London, 4 p. m.—Ambassador Gerard presented the American note at the German foreign office at 1:10 p. m. today.

The American note, though printed in full and given the greatest prominence in the Berlin newspapers, was not accompanied by editorial comment in the editions appearing up to 3 o'clock.

The headlines of the newspapers were various in wording but similar in tone.

Among the captions were:

"America stands firm."

"A very solemn warning."

"Grave American warning to Germany."

"A grave appeal."

The note handed by Ambassador Gerard to the German foreign office today is regarded in diplomatic circles here as decidedly conciliatory in tone, far more so than the first text reaching here by cablegram had led the foreign diplomats to expect.

Horses Stampede in Big Storm

Five Thousand in Stockade Awaiting Shipment to Europe Terrorized by Thunder and Lightning.

Run Over Towns

Trample Down Lawns and Gardens and Block Chicago and Alton Passenger Train.

Alton, Ill., June 11.—Five thousand horses intended for the British and French armies became frightened by an electrical storm, broke from a stockade at East Alton last night and overran the surrounding country. The horses had been bought by the British and French governments and were held in the stockade awaiting shipment to Europe.

For the rest of the night the horses galloped over the country, trampling down lawns and gardens and knocking down fences and young trees. They overran the towns of East Alton, Benbow City and Wood River. They delayed a passenger train on the Chicago & Alton railroad. When the headlights on the locomotive showed a bunch of horses blocking the right-of-way the train crew opened fire with revolvers, killing two and frightening the others away.

At dawn, French and British army officers began scouring the country to round up the horses.

Bakeries Reopen in Monterey City

Washington, June 11.—Monterey's bakeries reopened Wednesday for the public, a great event in the famine-stricken city. Consul General Hanna has advised the state department. No bread has been on sale during the past several weeks. Corn supplied by the American Red Cross was furnished Wednesday to 10,000 hungry people in Monterey. A third cargo of corn, dispatched by the Red Cross left Laredo, Tex., Wednesday night for Monterey.

"Instead of waiting until the note

of the senate foreign relations committee, called at Red Cross headquarters yesterday and left a contribution of \$100 for relief funds. "I'm interested in this Mexican situation," he remarked, smiling. The relief contributions are coming in slowly.

"The poor women and children cannot be saved from starvation unless the contributions eventually total a large sum," Miss Mabel Boardman, actual head of the Red Cross, said today.

NEW NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

State Department Assembling Data on Which to Base Statement on International Law Violations.

Washington, June 11.—It was stated officially today at the state department that officials had for more than two months been assembling data on which to base a new note to Great Britain on interruptions to American commerce by British naval operations, there was as yet no indication as to when the new communication would be ready for transmission to London.

It is intended that the new representations shall be so complete in detail as to preclude protracted discussion.

As yet, Great Britain has made no reply to the last American note on the orders in council. There is a belief in some quarters here that it is unlikely a reply will be made while the situation between Germany and the United States continues.

It was intimated that the Washington government note might go forward as soon as it was completed without regard to the status of the negotiations with Berlin.

BERLIN REPORTS WAR SITUATION

French Make Repeated Attacks and Fail—Fighting at Close Quarters Continues.

ADVANCES ADMITTED

Enemy Attack North of Bousjour Breaks Down Completely—Heavy Losses Sustained.

Berlin, June 11, via London, 2:30 p. m.—The German army headquarters today gave out the following official statement:

"In the western theatre:

"An advance made by the enemy northeast of Lorette hills and repeated attacks against our positions north and south of Neuville failed. Fighting at close quarters in the trenches north of Ecurie continues."

"Southeast of Hebuterne and at Beaumont attacks of the enemy were repulsed yesterday and during the night. Only in the district of Serre-Marne the French made an inconceivable advance."

"The French attempted last night to take away from us the trenches which we captured in Champagne on June 9. The French attacked with strong forces extended along a large front to the north of Mesnil and as far as the north of Bousjour farm. The attack broke down completely with very heavy losses to the French. Repeated attempts to make night attacks were stopped at their very start."

"In the eastern theatre:

"On the lower Dvbsya, northeast of Eirgola several Russian attacks were repulsed. The enemy lost 300 prisoners."

"In the southeastern theatre:

"The situation among the German troops fighting in Galicia is unchanged."

Press' Change in Tone Praised

Bryan Comments on Jingo Editors Who Forecast Note Before It Is Published.

Country Not for War

Warrior Journalists Should Support President in Efforts to Find Peaceful Solution to Problem.

Washington, June 11.—Former Secretary Bryan today issued a statement expressing his gratification over what he termed a change in the tone of the press regarding the American note to Germany. The statement follows:

"I am glad to note the change in the tone of the press in regard to the note to Germany. From the time the papers began to publish forecasts down to yesterday the jingo editors have been predicting that the matter would be dealt with 'great firmness.' That Germany would be told that there might be no more delay in the acceptance of this country's demands, etc."

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